THE CONDEMNATION Of the two notorious TRAYTORS,

Oliver Plunket, Titular Primate of *Ireland*, and *Edward Fitz-Harris*, who th Received Sentance of Death at the Kings-Bench-Bar the 15 of *June* 1681. for High Treason.

THis day being the 15th of *June* 1681. According to the Order of the Court of *Kings-Bench*, *Oliver Plancket*, titular Arch-Bishop of *Dublin* in the Kingdome of *Ireland*, and *Edward Fitz-Harris*, who were cast for High-Treason, on the 8th and 9th inst. were brought to the Bar to receive Judgment. First *Oliver Plancket* was brought by Captain *Richardson* Keeper of *Newgate*, and being set to the Barr, the Court demanded, that seeing he had been tryed and Cast, what he could say, why Judgment should not pass upon him according to Law. His Answer was, That it was true, he confessed, he had been Tryed and Cast, but that he was altogether Innocent of the Crime for which he stood Convicted, saying that the Witnesses had sworn against him out of Malice, or for their own private Interest, and whereas they gave Evidence, that he gathered monies to raise 70000 Men, he said it was altogether impossible, for that he had no pretentions, as to his Priestly Function, but in the Province of *Ulster*, and that Men, Women and Children Papists, could not make that Number, and that wereas it was likewise sworn that he was to have delivered up *Carligan* to the French, he said it was impossible that any Army could Land there, by reason of the Inconveniency of the place. As for some monies, he did confess he had gathered, but it was for the Relief of the Clergy, and not with any Design to injure his Majesty, or molest his Government, Saying, that if he had been Tryed in *Ireland* he had not doubted, but to have confuted those that gave Evidence against him; because they would have known several things to be impossible, To which the Court Replied, that he held a false Religion, whose Tenents were composed of breach of Faith, Treason, Murther, and what not, and that those of his Religion, held it lawful to depose or Murther such as the Pope thought fit. And by being one of his Majesties natural born Subjects, and owning any Superiour power in his Dominions, was not only contrary to his due Allegiance, but likewise dangerous to the Government. And that his Crime was against God the King and his fellow Subjects. First against God, for holding and countenancing such false Tenents Secondly, against the King, for conspiring to depose him, and compass his death. Thirdly, against his fellow Subjects, in contriving to bring them under the Slavery of the French-power, and to destroy them.

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As for his Tryal it had been fair and legal, he having had time ſufficient allowed him to prepare his Witneſſes, to get *Records*, or what elſe was convenient. As for the Evidence that was againſt him, they were three of them Prieſts or Fryers, the other, moſt or all of them Papiſts, and that he the Priſoner demanding of one of them, why he had not diſcovered it ſooner? His Anſwer was, His mind was once the ſame with his, but having been in *France*, and there ſeen the miſerable Slavery they groaned under, he diſcovered it in mere compaſſion to his Country. As for the getting over his witneſſes, he ſaid he could not do it without a Paſport, and for the Records he ſaid he could not have them without an Order from hence. After theſe, and ſuch like Arguments, the Court proceeded to give Sentance; which was, that the Priſoner ſhould go to the place from whence he came, *viz. Newgate*, and from thence to be drawn to the place of Execution upon a Hurdle, there to be hang'd by the Neck. then cut down alive, his Privy-Members to be cut off and burnt befor his face, his Bowels to be taken out, his Head to be ſevered from his Body, and his Quarters to be ſevered and to be diſpoſed of as his Majeſty ſhall think fit. After this, he deſired that a Servant and ſome Friends might viſit him, which was granted him, but that his friends ſhould not diſcourſe with him, but in the preſence of the Keeper. They likewiſe admoniſhed him to let ſome Proteſtant-Miniſters viſit him, but he refuſed it; ſaying, he had lived in the Romiſh Religion a long while, and he would not forſake it now, or words to that effect.

Then *Fitz-Harris* was brought to the Bar, who holding up his hand, and being demanded what he could ſay for himſelf, in barr of Judgment, he began to make his Apollogy, that he had not yet given his Teſtimony againſt a perſon of Honour now in queſtion. To which it was replied, that was no legal Objection, nor any thing to the purpoſe, it not lying before them; and that if he had nothing elſe to ſay, they muſt proceed to give Judgment. Then was the heinouſneſs of the Crime for which he ſtood convicted layed open, *viz.* How that if God had not delivered us from his wicked and pernicious Treachery, it had raiſed the people up in Rebellion, which like a Deludge would have ſwept away all before them, and that our Lives and Eſtates had inevitably become a Prey to our Cruel Enemies, ſtriking at the very Root of Government, and the Proteſtant-Religion, to the utter Exterpation of it, had it taken effect. But through the Mercy of God it was prevented, *&c.* Then the Court proceeded to give Sentance, which was the ſame as the former, only that he was to be brought from the Tower, then he made it his Requeſt to the Court, that his Wife and ſome friends might viſit him; the which Mr. Attorny-General not objecting againſt, the Court granted it, but withal that his Wife being a Priſoner in *Newgate*, they would not meddle to deliver her out of Priſon to come to him, ſo giving him ſeveral pious Exhortations to prepare for another Life they ordered the Deputy-Lieutenant to take him back.

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